

# Middle School Trends in Tobacco Use: Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey 2000-2003



Department of Health and Family Services  
Division of Public Health  
Tobacco Prevention and Control Program  
PPH 43074 (01/04)

## Introduction

The health and economic toll of tobacco use continues to be significant in Wisconsin. With nearly 16% of all Wisconsin deaths in the year 2000 attributable to cigarette smoking, and \$1.6 billion paid in direct health care costs, most Wisconsin residents are or will be affected by cigarette smoking at some point during their lifetime. It is estimated that in 2000, over 7,000 people died from smoking-related illnesses in Wisconsin, with an additional 1,200 lung cancer and heart disease deaths from secondhand smoke. Given that over one million people continue to smoke cigarettes in Wisconsin, including an estimated 136,000 youth, cigarette smoking will continue to be both a health and economic burden for the state.<sup>1</sup>

Nationally, smoking prevalence among youth underwent a sustained and substantial decline from the mid-1970's to the mid-1980's. Rates remained relatively stable until the early 1990's when they began to increase throughout the decade.<sup>2</sup> Since 2000, youth smoking rates have steadily declined. This report uses the Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey data from 2000-2003 to look at middle school trends regarding tobacco behaviors, awareness, and attitudes.

The Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) was first adapted for use and administered in Wisconsin during the spring semester of the 1999-2000 academic year to a random sample of public middle school students. The survey is conducted on an annual basis for public middle school students and a biennial basis for public high school students.

The Wisconsin YTS questionnaire uses the same set of 64 core questions and procedures developed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the National Youth Tobacco Survey. The Department of Health and Family Services' Wisconsin Tobacco Prevention and Control Program collaborates with partners to develop approximately ten additional Wisconsin-specific questions that are added to the core questionnaire each year.

The Wisconsin YTS used a two-stage sampling procedure to select schools and students to be surveyed. Schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment. As such, there were more schools selected from areas where there are more middle school students. The second stage of sampling involved the random selection of second period classes within the sampled schools. All students in a selected class were eligible for participation. The data have been weighted using several variables including, but not limited to, grade and gender to reduce bias in the sample and make the data representative of all public middle school students in Wisconsin.

In all four years combined of the Wisconsin YTS, more than 6,000 middle school students have participated overall.

<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Wisconsin Division of Public Health, University of Wisconsin Comprehensive Cancer Center, American Cancer Society, Wisconsin Tobacco Control Board. *The Burden of Tobacco in Wisconsin*. Madison, WI: 2002.

<sup>2</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services. *Reducing Tobacco Use: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, Georgia: US Departments of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2000.

The Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey is funded by the Department of Health and Family Services' Thomas T. Melvin Youth Tobacco Prevention and Education Program.

The Department of Health and Family Services' Tobacco Prevention and Control Program, located within the Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Public Health, is committed to reducing tobacco usage in Wisconsin. The Program, in collaboration with Wisconsin local health departments and other community organizations active in tobacco control, works toward the following goals:

- ◆ Eliminate Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke
- ◆ Reduce Smoking Initiation among Youth
- ◆ Promote Quitting among Adults and Young People
- ◆ Identify and Eliminate Health Disparities Among Population Groups

For more information or additional copies of this report, please contact:

Tobacco Prevention and Control Program  
Division of Public Health  
P.O. Box 2659, Room 218  
Madison, WI 53701-2659  
Phone: (608) 266-8526

This information and other reports based on the Wisconsin YTS data can also be found on the Internet at:  
<http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/health/TobaccoControl>

## Acknowledgements

The Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey would not have been a success without the efforts of many individuals. First and foremost, thanks to the students who took part in the Wisconsin YTS, as well as the teachers and principals who allowed the use of their class time. Special thanks are also due to the following organizations and entities:

- ◆ Department of Population Health Sciences,  
University of Wisconsin-Madison Medical School
- ◆ Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
- ◆ Tobacco prevention and control advocates and  
Community coalitions

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## Definitions

**Bidis** - small, brown, hand-rolled cigarettes (often flavored) primarily made in India and other Southeast Asian countries.

**Current use** - any tobacco, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, pipe, or bidi use by a student on one or more of the past 30 days.

**Ever cigarette use** - any cigarette smoking during one's lifetime, even one or two puffs.

**Ever tobacco use** - any cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, pipe, or bidi use during one's lifetime.

**Frequent cigarette use** - smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

**Middle school students** - students who were in the 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, or 8<sup>th</sup> grade at the time of the survey.

**Never cigarette smokers** - students who have never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

**Race/Ethnicity** – Students were asked two questions in which they were able to self-identify their race/ethnicity. The first question asked students to choose as many of the following groups as needed to describe themselves: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. The second question asked them to pick which group best described them; answers to this question were used to assign race/ethnicity.

**Secondhand smoke** – sometimes referred to as Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS), is a mixture of the smoke given off by the burning ends of a cigarette, pipe, cigar, bidis, and kreteks (sidestream smoke) and the smoke emitted at the mouthpiece and exhaled from the lungs of the smokers (mainstream smoke).

**Weighted percentages** – adjust the “raw number” or unweighted number of respondents into usable percentages by using several variables to reduce bias and make the data more representative of all public middle school students in Wisconsin. Weighted percentages are used throughout this report.

## **Executive Summary**

### **Prevalence**

The percentage of middle school students who have ever used a tobacco product during their lifetime decreased by 20% from 2000 to 2003. However, the percentage of students who currently use a tobacco product has remained relatively the same. Ever use and current use of cigarettes have both decreased over the four-year period. The current use of other tobacco products (such as cigars, smokeless tobacco, bidis, and pipe use) has remained the same and even increased in some instances over the past four years.

### **Age of Initiation & Social Influence**

The most common age group for middle school students to first report smoking their first cigarette is 11-12 years of age. The percentage answering that none of their four closest friends smoke has increased every year for the past four years.

### **Access**

In 2003, the usual source for middle school students to obtain cigarettes was from someone else buying the cigarettes for them. The overall top three choices over the past four years have been: giving someone else money, “bumming” them, and taking them from a store or family member.

### **School**

The percentage of students who smoke on school property is low at 2%. Those students practicing ways to say “no” to tobacco in a class during the past school year decreased as grade level increased.

### **Cessation**

Of ever smokers, there has been a slight decline in students who want to stop smoking. The percentage of current smokers who think they can quit has remained relatively the same overall, but has slightly decreased for female students. Most ever smokers who have tried to quit have quit for one year or more during their last quit attempt. The percentage of

sixth graders participating in a program to help them quit using tobacco is higher than grades 7 and 8.

### **Knowledge & Attitudes**

Most students believe that people can become addicted to tobacco just like cocaine or heroin. In 2003, more female students than male students believed that tobacco is addictive. The number of eighth graders who said they would smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette has decreased over the past four years, while the percentage of 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> graders that would smoke if their best friend offered them a cigarette has increased. A low percentage of students believe that smokers have more friends, or think smoking makes one look cool or fit in.

### **Media Awareness**

During 2000-2002, a majority of middle school students reported seeing or hearing an advertisement about the dangers of tobacco use, however, there was a slight decrease in 2003. Students aware of the B-FREE from tobacco ads had increased as well during the 2000-2002 period, but again, there was a slight decrease in 2003. Actors and athletes are often seen using tobacco products by these middle school students. The percentage of students seeing tobacco advertising on the Internet has increased every year for the past four years.

### **Secondhand Smoke (SHS)**

Almost all middle school students believe that smoke from other people’s cigarettes is harmful to them, while at least four out of ten live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes. Female students report being exposed to secondhand smoke in a room or a car more often than male students.

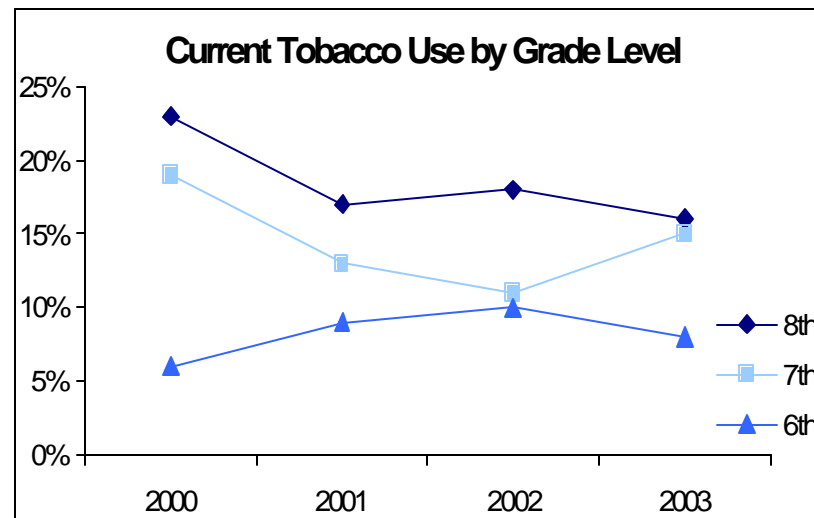
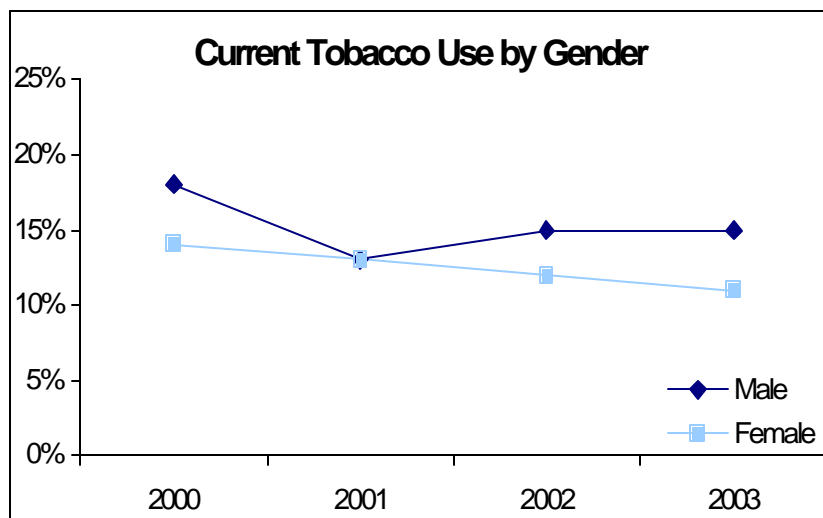
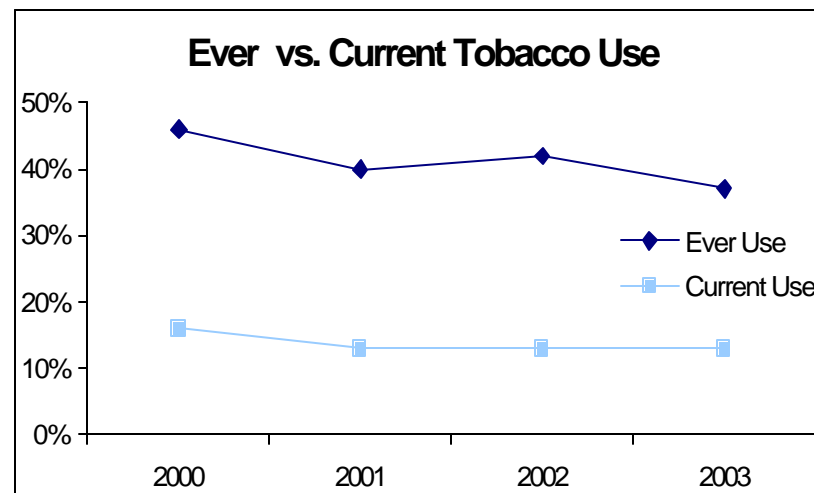
### **Racial/Ethnic Characteristics**

Hispanic and Native American middle school students have the highest rates of current smoking in Wisconsin. Cigar use is most prevalent among Hispanic, Black, and Native American students.

## Any Tobacco Use

Students were asked about their use of different forms of tobacco including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, and bidis\*. Students were considered to be current tobacco users if they reported using any of these products within the past 30 days.

- ◆ Current tobacco use has remained relatively constant at 13% over the past four years, while ever use of tobacco has decreased from 46% in 2000 to 37% in 2003.
- ◆ Current tobacco use increases as grade level increases. (6<sup>th</sup> – 7.9%, 7<sup>th</sup> – 15%, 8<sup>th</sup> – 16% in 2003)
- ◆ In 2003, more male students (15%) were current tobacco users than female students (11%).

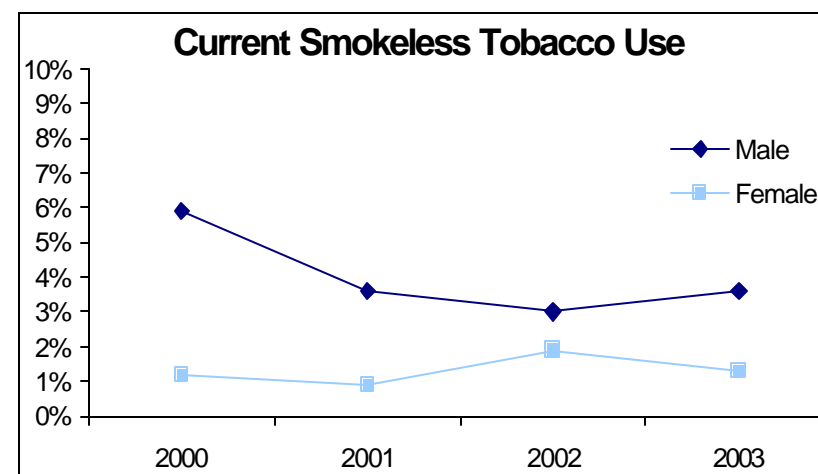
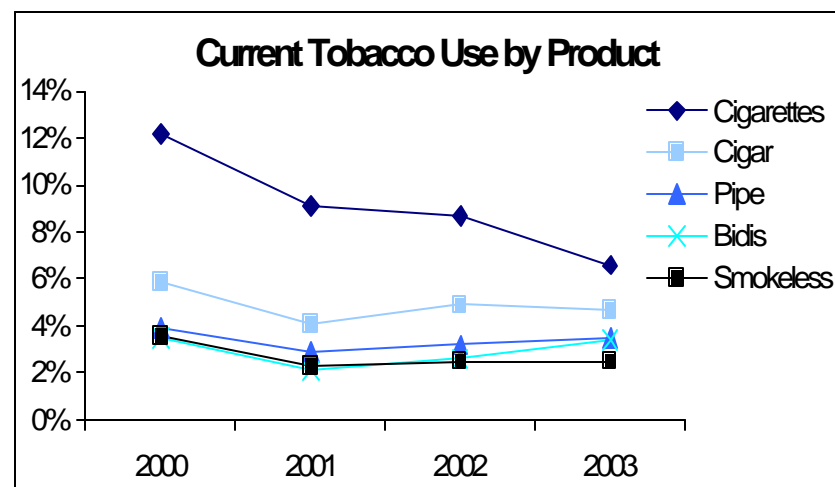


\* See Definitions on Page iv

## Current Tobacco Use by Product

Students were asked about their use of different forms of tobacco including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, pipes, and bidis\*. Students were considered to be current tobacco users if they reported using any of these products within the past 30 days.

- ◆ Current tobacco use has remained relatively the same around 13% with the highest rate of 16% in 2000.
- ◆ Current cigar use by middle school students is the second most common type of tobacco used, second only to cigarettes. Almost 6% of students were current cigar smokers in 2000, while 4.7% of students were current cigar smokers in 2003.
- ◆ Smokeless tobacco is the least used tobacco product, even compared to pipe use and bidis. In 2003, 2.5% of middle school students were current users of smokeless tobacco.
- ◆ There is a gender difference among smokeless tobacco users. In 2003, 3.6% of male student were current smokeless tobacco users, while 1.2% of females reported use of smokeless tobacco.



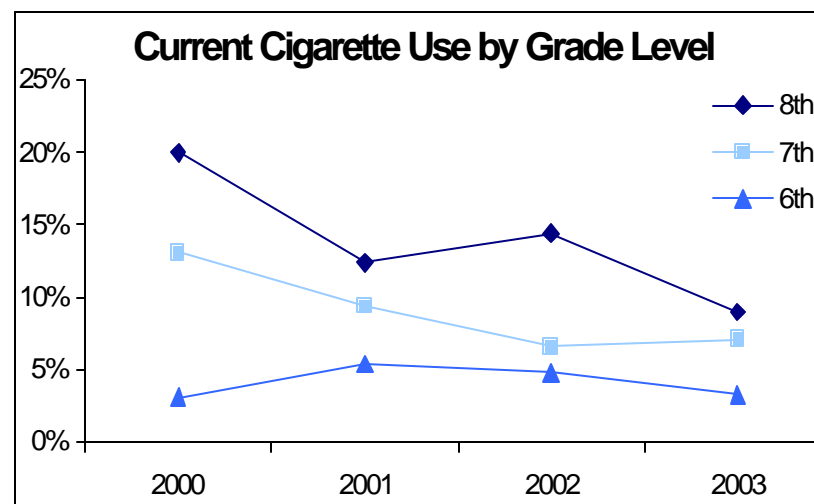
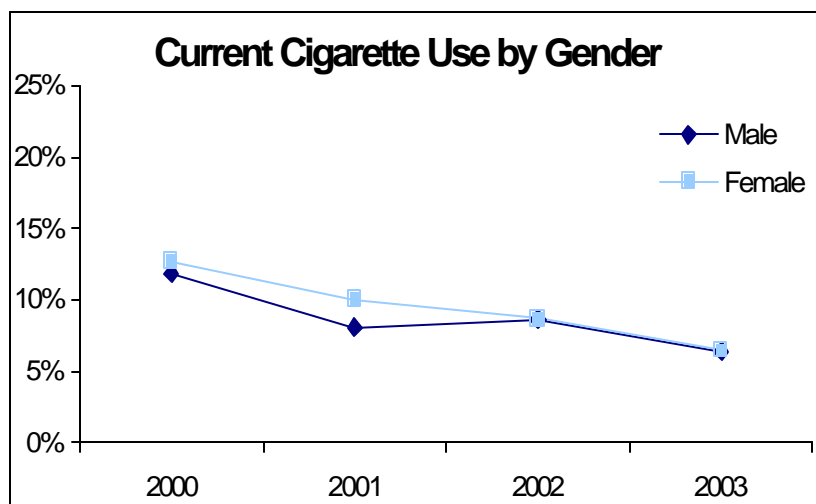
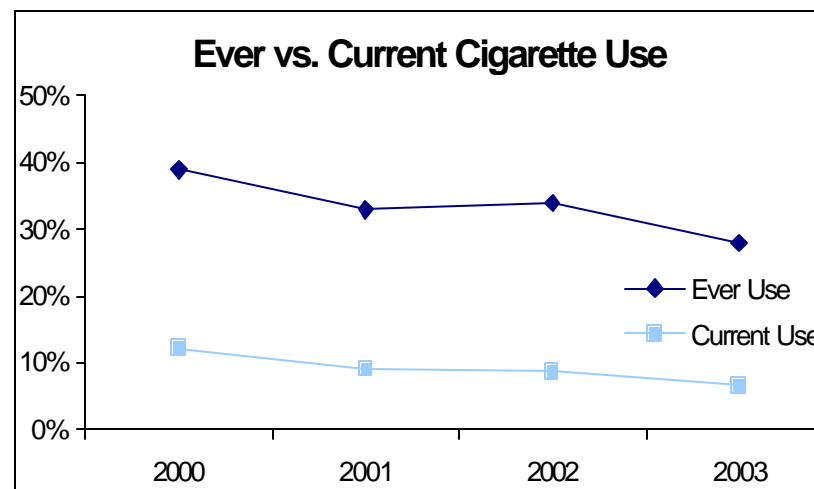
\*See Definitions on Page iv.



## Cigarette Use

Students were asked about their use of cigarettes during the past 30 days. Students were considered to be current cigarette smokers if they had smoked cigarettes on at least one of the past 30 days.

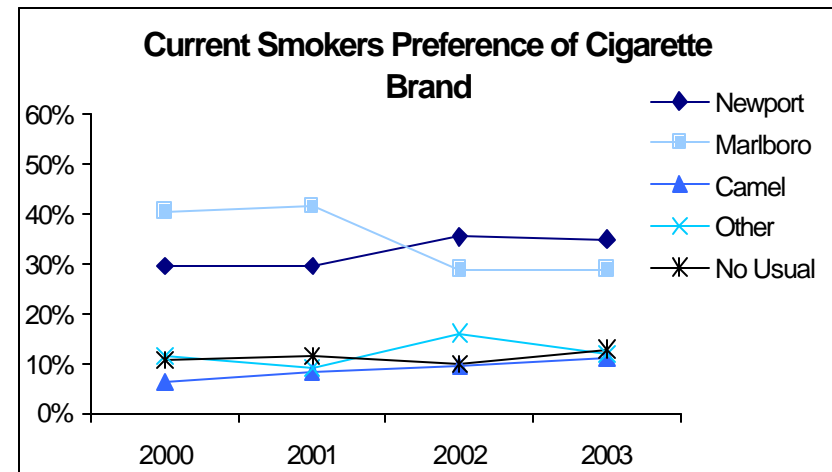
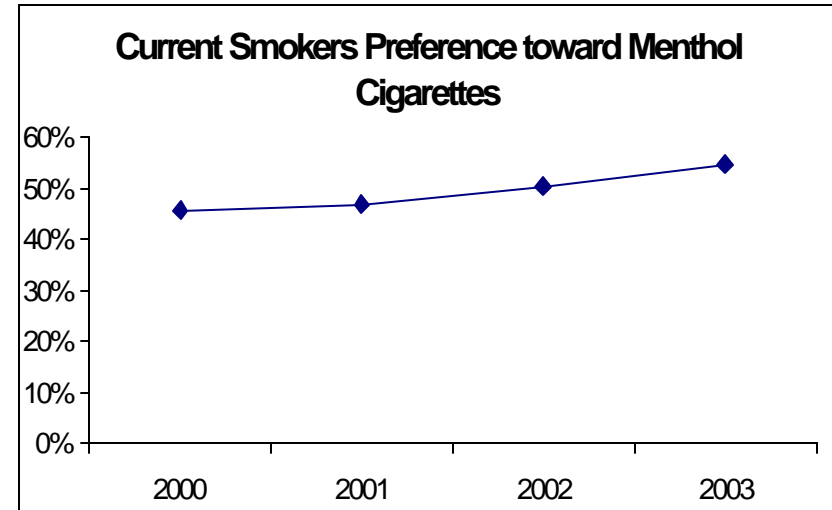
- ◆ Ever and current smoking have both decreased over the past four years among middle school students. Current smoking is down from 12% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2003. Ever use during one's lifetime has dropped from 39% in 2000 to 28% in 2003.
- ◆ Current smoking prevalence increases as grade level increases. (6<sup>th</sup> – 3.3%, 7<sup>th</sup> – 7.1%, 8<sup>th</sup> – 9.0% in 2003)
- ◆ Male and female smoking is almost the same. (6.4% - Male, 6.5% - Female in 2003)



## Cigarette Preferences

Students who are current smokers (had smoked on at least one day of the past 30 days) were asked about their cigarette preferences. They were asked what brand of cigarettes they usually smoked during the past 30 days. Choices included: No usual brand, Camel, Marlboro, Newport, Virginia Slims, GPC, Basic or Doral, and Other. The preference towards menthol cigarettes was also assessed.

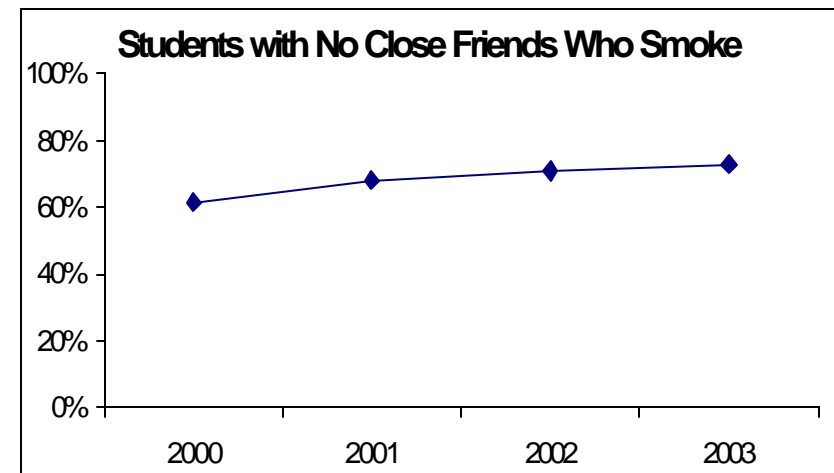
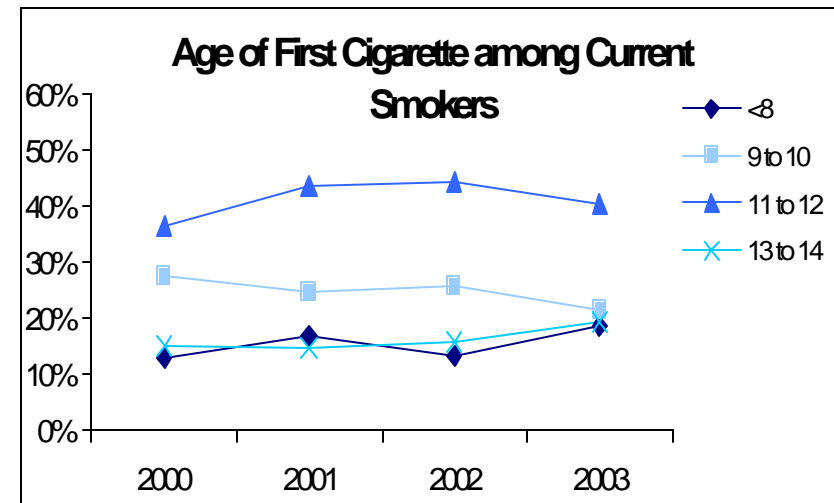
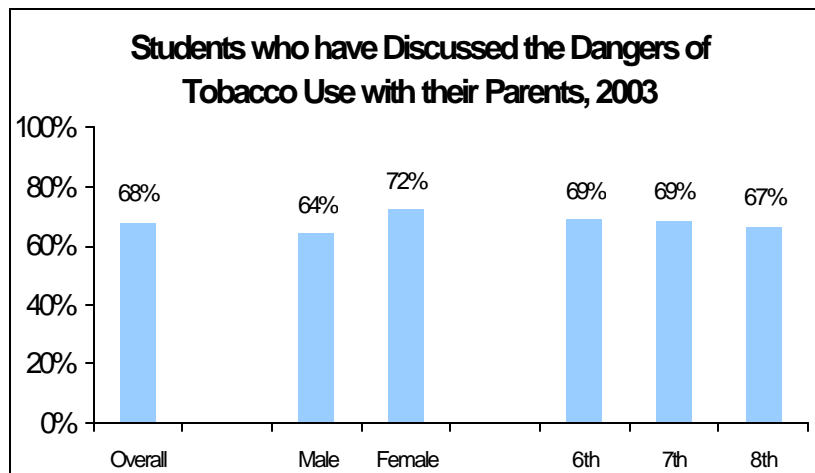
- ♦ The percentage of middle school current smokers who prefer menthol cigarettes has increased from 46% in 2000 to 55% in 2003.
- ♦ The brand of choice for current smokers was Marlboro in 2000 and 2001. In 2002 and 2003, the brand of choice switched to Newport among middle school current smokers, with Marlboro a close second.



## Age Initiation & Social Influence

Students were asked how old they were when they smoked a whole cigarette for the first time. Other questions assess social influences on middle school students such as the number of close friends who smoke and whether the student discusses the dangers of tobacco use with parents.

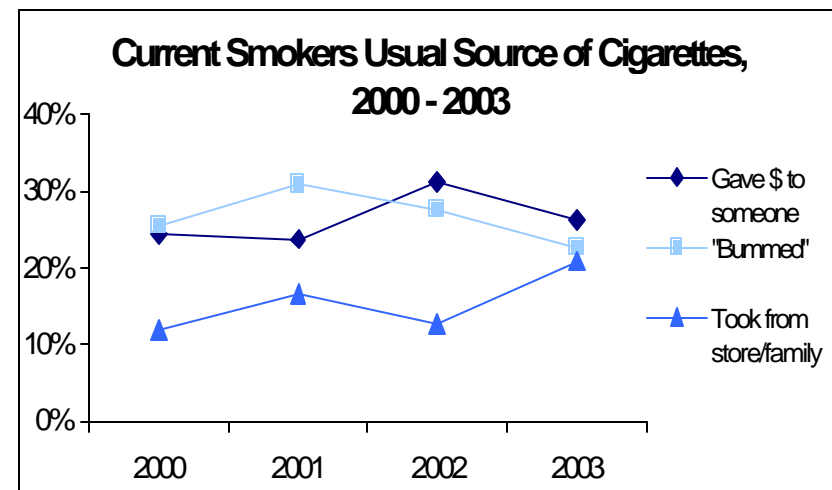
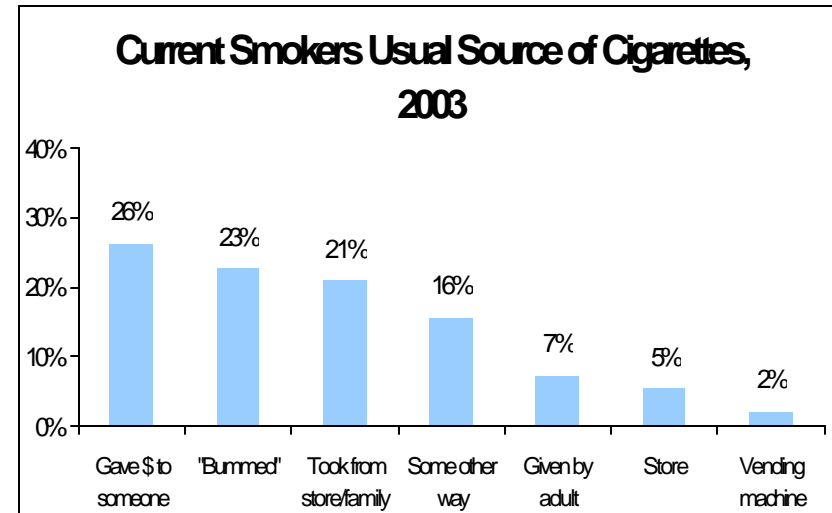
- ♦ The majority of middle school current smokers smoked their first cigarette between the ages of 11 and 12 (40% in 2003).
- ♦ The percentage of students that have no close friends who smoke has increased every year of the survey (62% - 2000, 73% - 2003).
- ♦ In 2003, the majority of middle school students (68%) have discussed the dangers of tobacco use with a parent. More female students (72%) have discussed the dangers than male students (64%).



## Usual Source & Place of Purchase

Students who were current smokers were asked how they usually obtained cigarettes during the past 30 days. Choices included: buying them from a store, buying them from a vending machine, giving someone else money to buy them, borrowing or “bumming” them, receiving them from an adult (>18 years old), taking them from a store or family member, or getting them some other way.

- ◆ In 2003, the usual source of cigarettes for middle school current smokers was giving someone money to buy the cigarettes for them (26%). Other sources of cigarettes for current smokers include “bumming” them (23%), taking them from a store or family member (21%), and some other way (16%).
- ◆ The top three answer choices over the past four years for how students get cigarettes include giving someone money to purchase the cigarettes for them, “bumming” them from someone, and taking cigarettes from a store or family member.
- ◆ The second figure shows the trend over the past four years for the top three answer choices. The figure shows a downward trend in giving someone money and “bumming,” with an increase in taking cigarettes from a store or family member. Further data needs to be collected to substantiate this trend.

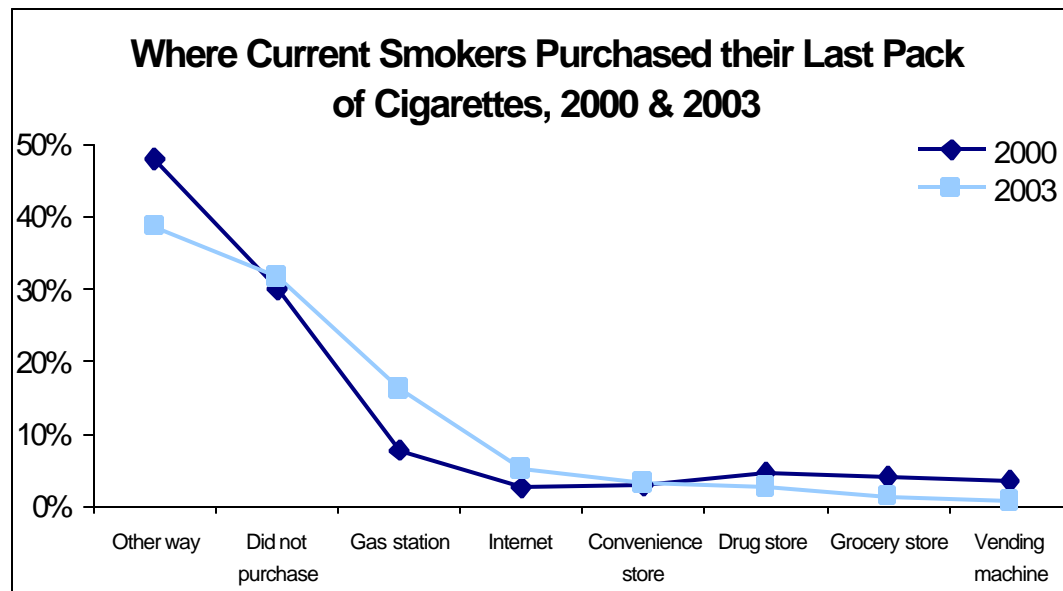


## Usual Source & Place of Purchase

Students were asked where they bought their last pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days (choices included: gas station, convenience store, grocery store, drugstore, vending machine, Internet, or other place.)

- ♦ The most common place that current smokers purchased their last pack of cigarettes was “Other” (39% in 2003.) The second most common answer was that the students did not purchase a pack of cigarettes during the past 30 days (32% in 2003.)

- ♦ In 2003, there was an increase in the percentage of current smokers purchasing their last pack of cigarettes at a gas station. (7.8% in 2000 and 16% in 2003)
- ♦ There was also an increase in the percentage of current smokers purchasing their last pack on the Internet. (2.6% in 2000 compared to 5.1% in 2003)



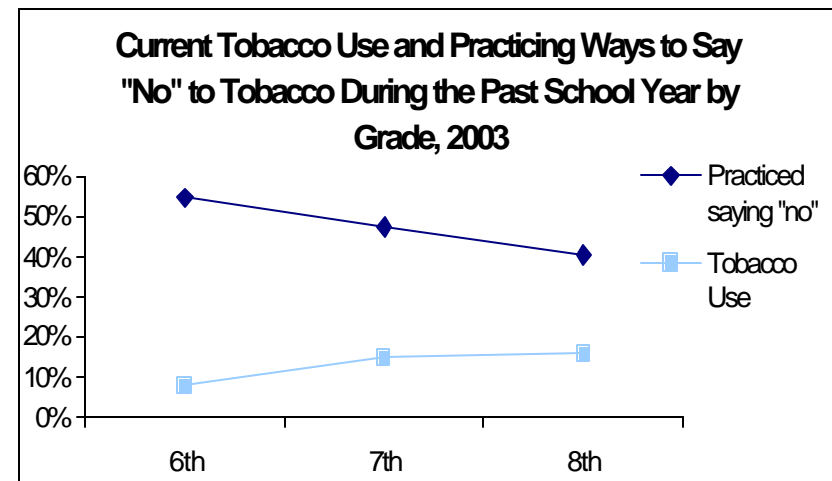
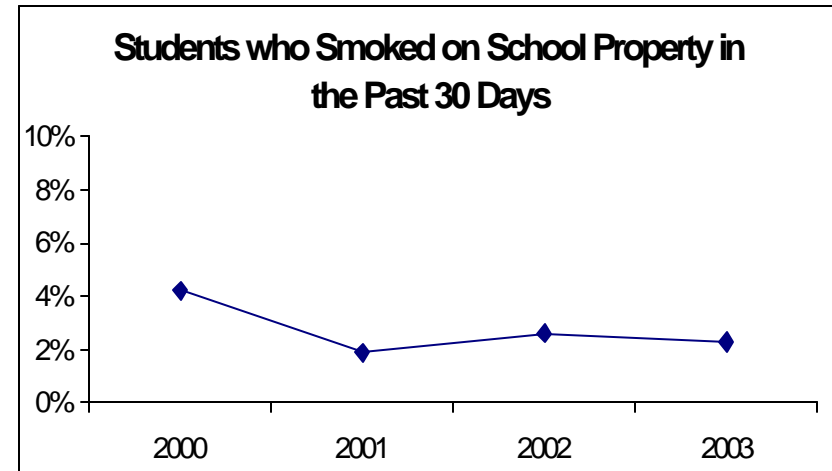
## Cigarette Smoking and School

Schools constitute a major portion of an adolescent's environment. To assess the existence and enforcement of smoke-free policies in schools, students were asked on how many days during the past 30 days they smoked on school property.

- ♦ Smoking on school property is low and continues to decrease. The percentage has decreased from 4.2% in 2000 to 2.3% in 2003.

One way schools can promote tobacco-free lifestyles to youth is to offer opportunities to practice refusal skills during class. School-based tobacco education programs should encourage never-smokers to continue to abstain and should help promote cessation among current tobacco users. Students were asked if they had practiced ways to say "no" to tobacco in any of their classes during the past school year.

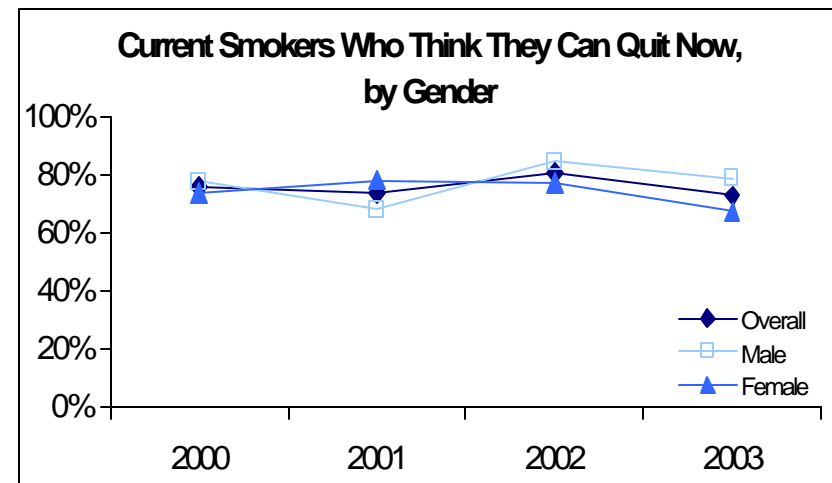
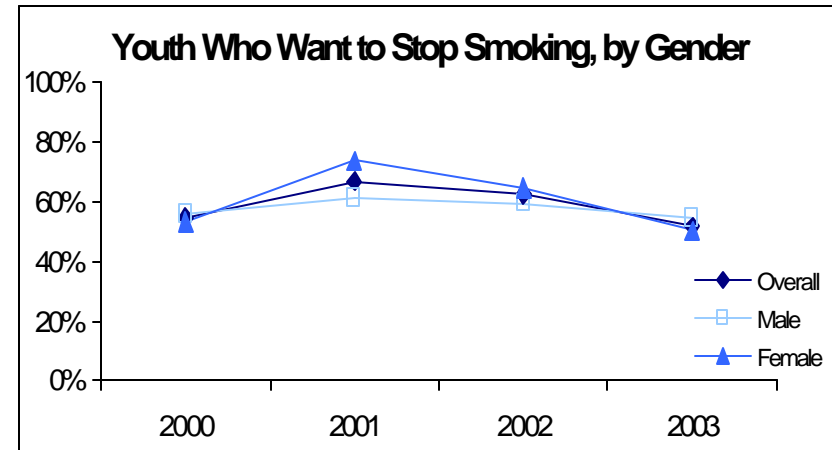
- ♦ The percentage of students practicing ways to say "no" to tobacco during the school year decreases as grade level increases. At the same time, tobacco use is increasing as grade level increases.



## Cessation

Students' beliefs in their ability to quit smoking and their desire to quit are important steps in the process of cessation. To begin to explore cessation attempts, students were asked if they wanted to stop smoking, and if they thought they would be able to quit smoking cigarettes now if they wanted to.

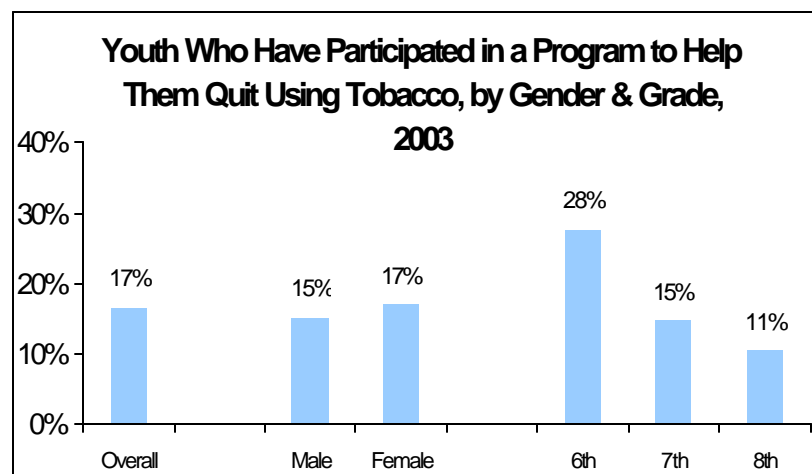
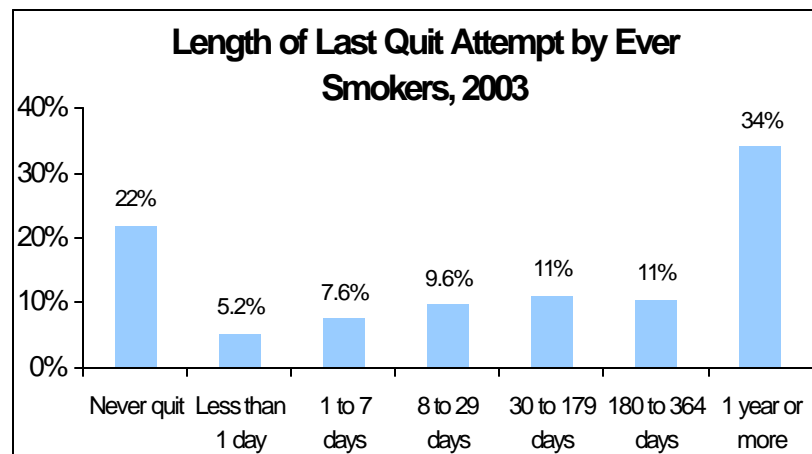
- ♦ The percentage of youth that want to stop smoking has slightly decreased over the past several years after an increase from 2000 to 2001. (55% - 2000, 67% - 2001, 63% - 2002, and 52% in 2003)
- ♦ More male students than female students want to stop smoking. Of those who are current smokers, more male students think they can quit now compared to their female counterparts.



## Cessation

Students were asked about their quit attempts, whether an attempt had been made in the past 12 months and how long the attempt lasted. Youth who have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco were also identified.

- ♦ Of those middle school students who have ever smoked a cigarette, 34% have quit for one year or more, while 22% have never tried to quit.
- ♦ Overall, 17% of youth surveyed have participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco.
- ♦ In 2003, similar percentages of male students (15%) have participated in a program as compared to female students (17%).
- ♦ Also, in 2003, 28% of sixth graders surveyed have participated in a program to help them quit tobacco use, while 15% of seventh graders and 11% of eighth graders have.

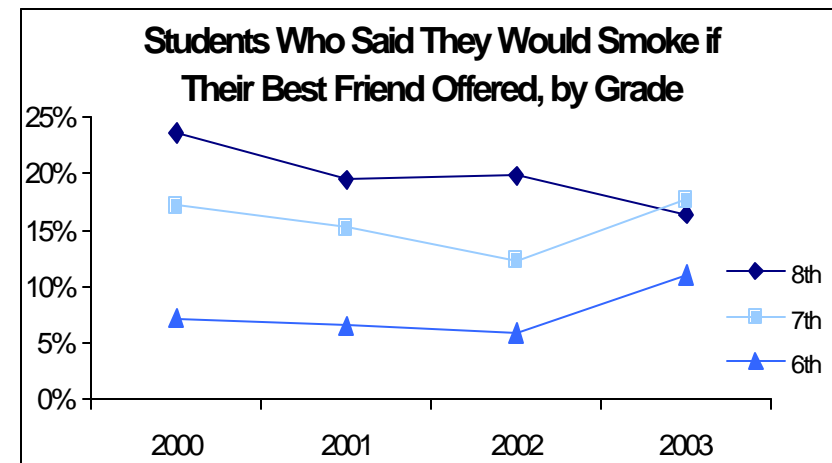
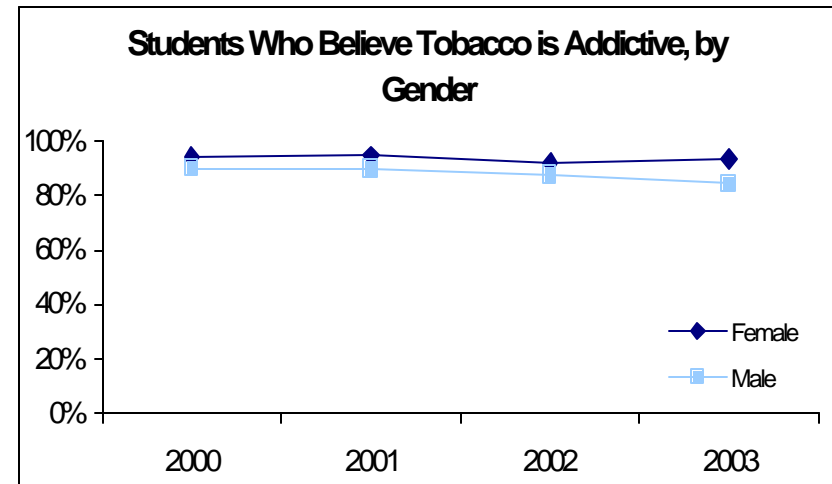




## Knowledge and Attitudes

Students were asked several questions to assess their perceptions of the risks associated with tobacco use. Students rated their agreement with the statement “people can become addicted to tobacco just like cocaine or heroin.” Students were also asked if they would smoke a cigarette if their best friend offered them one.

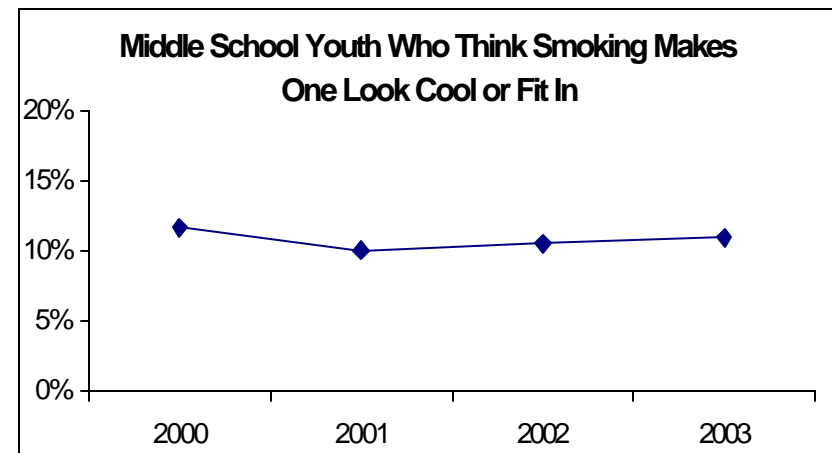
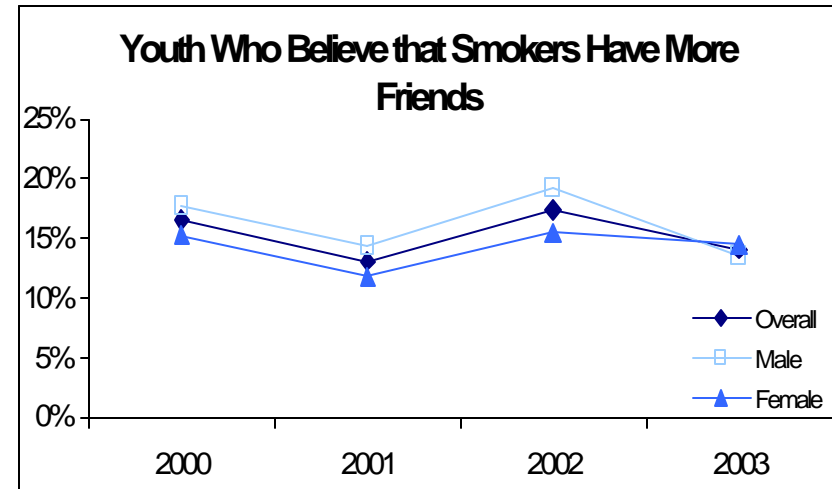
- ♦ Most middle school students believe that tobacco is addictive just like cocaine or heroin (89%). There is a slight difference between male (85%) and female (93%) students.
- ♦ Students who said that they would smoke a cigarette if their best friend offered them one generally increases as grade level increases. However, in 2003, more seventh graders said they would smoke than eighth graders.
- ♦ As the figure shows, the percentage of eighth graders who said they would smoke if their best friend offered them one has decreased, while the percentages of sixth and seventh graders has increased from 2002 to 2003.



## Knowledge and Attitudes

To assess the students' perceived social benefits or deficits of smoking, students were asked to rate their agreement with the following statements: "people who smoke have more friends," and "smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in."

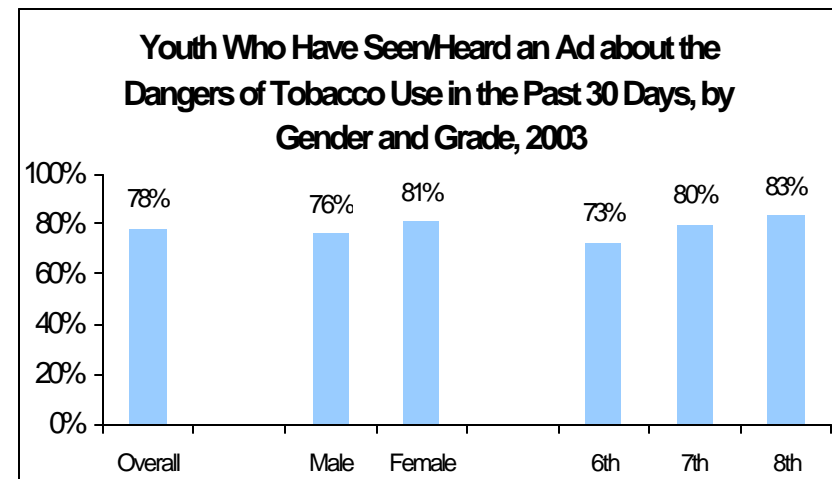
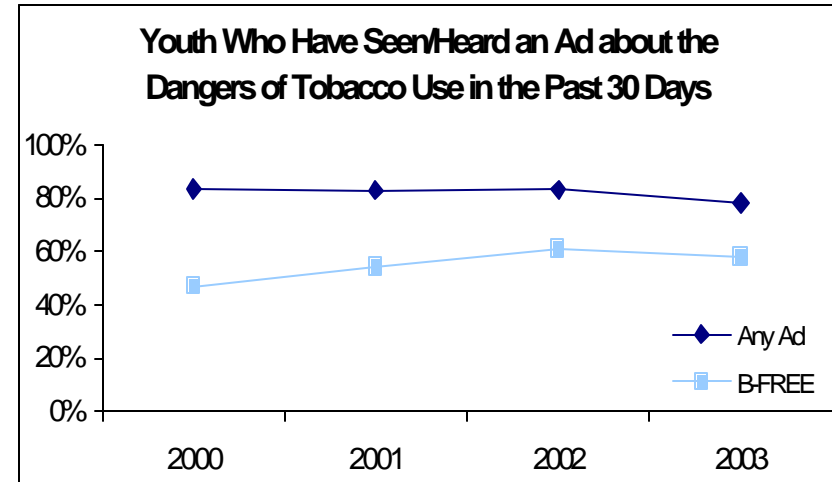
- ◆ In general, more male students than female students believe that smokers have more friends. However, in 2003, 14% of both male and female students believed that smokers have more friends.
- ◆ The percentage of youth who think that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in has remained stable over the past four years, hovering around 11%.



## Media Awareness

Students were asked questions to assess their exposure to tobacco messages in the media by asking if they had seen or heard anti-tobacco advertisements in the past 30 days. They were also asked about their awareness of the B-FREE media campaign, a part of the Department of Health and Family Services' Thomas T. Melvin Youth Tobacco Prevention and Education Program.

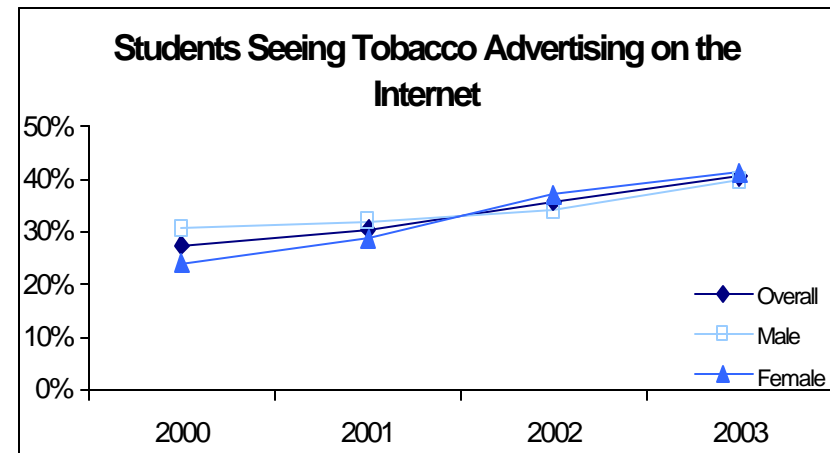
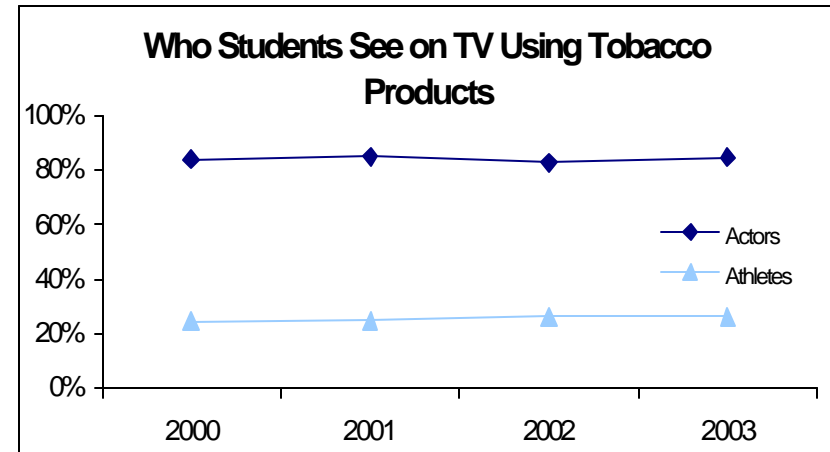
- ◆ The percentage of youth who have seen or heard an ad about the dangers of tobacco use has been around 83% with a slight drop in 2003 to 78%.
- ◆ Awareness of the B-FREE media campaign was increasing, but showed a slight decline in 2003. (47% - 2000, 54% - 2001, 61% - 2002, 58% - 2003)
- ◆ More female students (81%) reported seeing ads than male students (76%) in 2003. Awareness of the ads increases as grade level increases. (83% - Eighth grade, 80% - Seventh grade, 73% - Sixth grade)



## Media Awareness

Wisconsin middle school students were asked if they see actors using tobacco on television or in movies and athletes using tobacco on television. Because tobacco advertising on the Internet is currently unregulated, students were asked how often they see ads for tobacco products when they use the Internet.

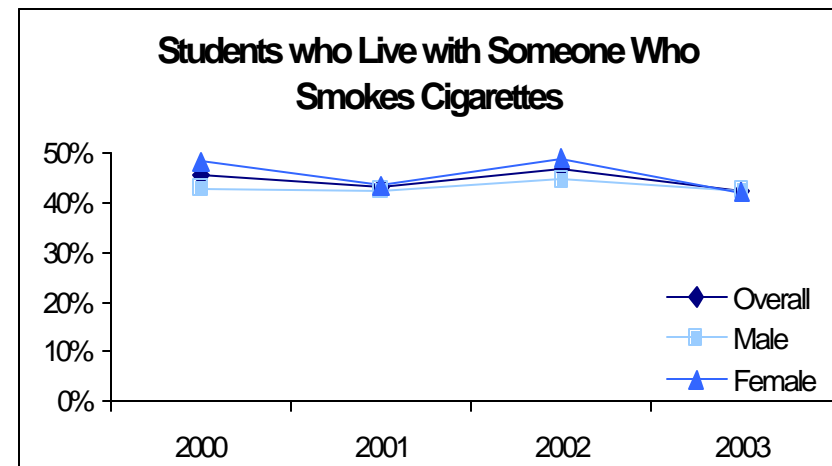
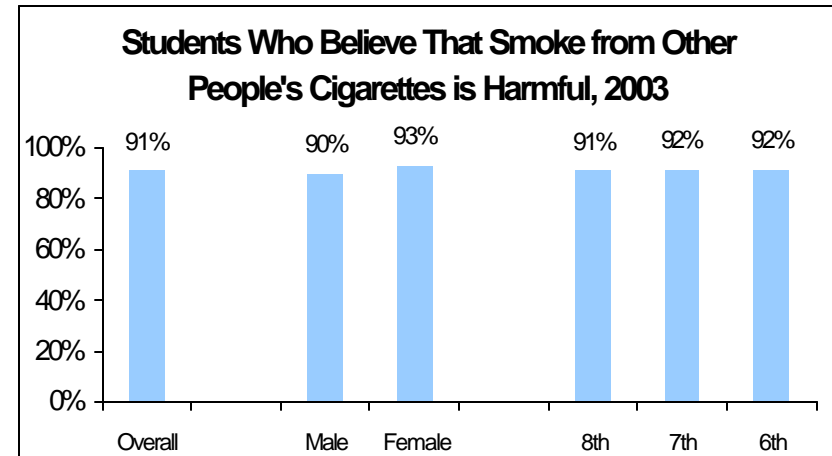
- ♦ Approximately 85% of middle school students reported seeing actors on television or in the movies using a tobacco product. Twenty-six percent of students also reported seeing athletes using a tobacco product. These percentages are consistent over the four years of the YTS. There is relatively no difference by gender or grade level of those students seeing actors and/or athletes using tobacco products.
- ♦ In 2003, 41% of middle school students reported seeing tobacco advertising on the Internet. This is an increase from 28% in 2000.



## Secondhand Smoke

Secondhand smoke (SHS) is a known human lung carcinogen and negatively impacts the respiratory health of children<sup>3</sup>. To assess their health beliefs about the dangers associated with secondhand smoke exposure, students were asked if they thought that smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to them. They were also asked if they live with someone who currently smokes cigarettes.

- ◆ Overall, 91% of middle school students in 2003 believe that smoke from other people's cigarettes is harmful to them. Percentages by gender and grade level are all equally as high.
- ◆ The percentage of students living with someone who currently smokes cigarettes fluctuates from a high in 2000 of 47% to 42% in 2003. Female students report living with someone who smokes more often than male students, however, the percentages were the same by gender in 2003.

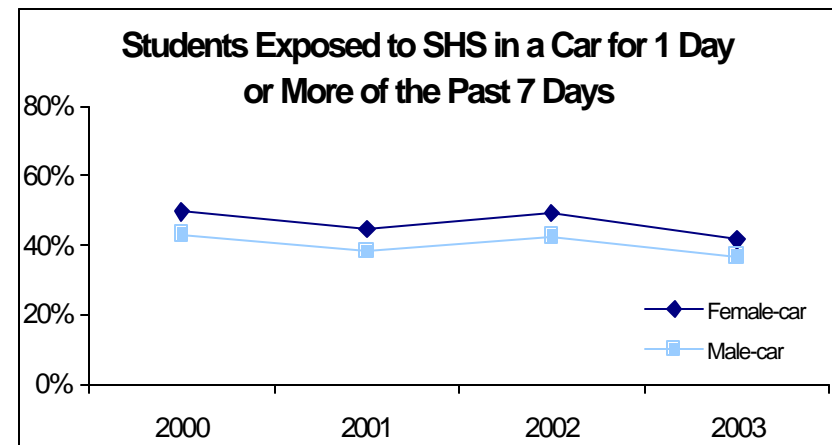
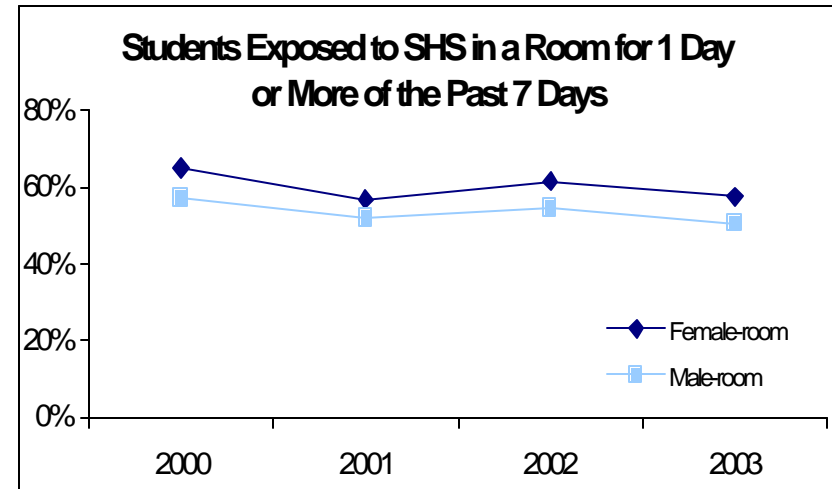


<sup>3</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services. *Reducing Tobacco Use: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, Georgia: US Departments of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2000.

## Secondhand Smoke

To further assess exposure to secondhand smoke, students were asked if they were in the same room or car with someone who was smoking cigarettes during one or more of the past seven days.

- ◆ In 2000, 61% of middle school students were exposed to secondhand smoke in a room for one day or more during the seven days preceding the survey. There is a gender difference among exposure to secondhand smoke. (51% - Male, 58% - Female in 2003)
- ◆ The same gender difference is shown regarding exposure to secondhand smoke in a car. Overall, 2003 showed the lowest percentage of exposure at 40%, with 42% of female students exposed in a car and 37% of male students.



## Racial/Ethnic Characteristics

Due to the limitations of small sample sizes among racial and ethnic groups that participate in the Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey, the data sets from the years 2000 – 2003 were combined to examine racial and ethnic characteristics of Wisconsin middle school students. The combined dataset yields an overall current smoking prevalence of 9.1%. Whereas the numbers may indicate interesting differences among the racial and ethnic groups, due to large confidence intervals, data interpretation should be done with caution.

- ◆ Hispanic (18.6%) and Native American (17.3%) youth have the highest rates of current smoking.
- ◆ Cigar use is high among Hispanic (10.3%), Black (10.2%), and Native American (12.2%) youth.
- ◆ Native American youth have the highest rates of exposure to secondhand smoke, by being in the same room or car as someone who smokes, while Asian youth have the lowest rates of exposure to secondhand smoke.

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Overall
<b>Total Sample (raw number)</b>	79.4% (4,840)	9.7% (580)	3.7% (233)	4.3% (272)	2.9% (183)	6,193
Current Cigarette Smoking	8.5% (+/- .9%)	8.5% (+/- 2.5%)	18.6% (+/- 5.5%)	10.1% (+/- 4.0%)	17.3% (+/- 5.9%)	9.1% (+/- .8%)
Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco	2.6% (+/- .5%)	2.1% (+/- 1.1%)	4.4% (+/- 2.7%)	4.4% (+/- 2.7%)	4.6% (+/- 4.2%)	2.7% (+/- .4%)
Current Cigar Smoking	3.7% (+/- .6%)	10.2% (+/- 2.6%)	10.3% (+/- 4.4%)	5.6% (+/- 3.0%)	12.2% (+/- 5.6%)	4.9% (+/- .6%)
1+ days in the same room as someone smoking	57.7% (+/- 1.5%)	51.6% (+/- 4.5%)	60.4% (+/- 6.6%)	40.9% (+/- 6.2%)	66.1% (+/- 7.1%)	56.9% (+/- 1.3%)
1+ days in the same car as someone smoking	42.8% (+/- 1.5%)	43.4% (+/- 4.5%)	49.1% (+/- 6.8%)	32.6% (+/- 6.0%)	59.5% (+/- 7.4%)	43.2% (+/- 1.3%)
Students living with someone who smokes	43.1% (+/- 1.5%)	52.0% (+/- 4.6%)	49.4% (+/- 6.9%)	36.0% (+/- 6.2%)	65.2% (+/- 7.2%)	44.5% (+/- 1.3%)
Students living with someone who chews	13.0% (+/- 1.0%)	8.5% (+/- 2.5%)	8.6% (+/- 3.7%)	12.7% (+/- 4.2%)	18.0% (+/- 6.0%)	12.5% (+/- .9%)

(+/-)=95% confidence interval. Raw numbers may not add to the total due to non-response of the race/ethnicity questions.

Columns labeled (+/-) indicate the 95% confidence interval associated with each estimate. For example, for all youth who are identified as current cigarette smokers (9.1%), there is a 95% chance that the actual percentage falls within the range of plus or minus .8% (8.3% - 9.9%).

## Data Tables

### Middle School Student Demographics, 2000-2003

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
Overall Sample Size		1440		1591		1298		1864
Male	51.9%	730	52.1%	816	51.9%	669	51.4%	946
Female	48.1%	704	47.9%	771	48.1%	620	48.6%	907
6 <sup>th</sup>	32.7%	429	33.0%	629	33.0%	397	32.8%	605
7 <sup>th</sup>	33.5%	461	33.1%	489	33.1%	562	33.8%	571
8 <sup>th</sup>	33.8%	536	33.9%	458	33.9%	327	33.4%	671
White	81.5%	1189	81.7%	1281	80.2%	986	74.2%	1384
Black	8.5%	96	6.6%	103	9.3%	132	14.4%	249
Hispanic	4.6%	64	3.4%	54	2.6%	37	4.4%	78
Other	5.4%	77	8.3%	129	7.9%	123	7.0%	126

Source: Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey. Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.



### Prevalence of Tobacco Use by Product, Gender, and Grade Level, 2000-2003

	Behavior		Gender – Current Use		Grade Level – Current Use		
Tobacco Use	Ever Use	Current Use	Male	Female	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>
2000	46%	16%	18%	14%	5.6%	19%	23%
2001	40%	13%	13%	13%	9.0%	13%	17%
2002	42%	13%	15%	12%	9.8%	11%	18%
2003	37%	13%	15%	11%	7.9%	15%	16%
Cigarette Use							
2000	39%	12%	12%	13%	3.1%	13%	20%
2001	33%	9.1%	8.1%	10%	5.4%	9.4%	12%
2002	34%	8.7%	8.6%	8.7%	4.8%	6.6%	14%
2003	28%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%	3.3%	7.1%	9.0%
Smokeless Tobacco							
2000	13%	3.6%	5.9%	1.2%	0.9%	3.5%	6.1%
2001	9.2%	2.3%	3.6%	0.9%	1.1%	2.6%	3.0%
2002	10%	2.5%	3.0%	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	3.2%
2003	10%	2.5%	3.6%	1.3%	0.9%	3.8%	2.7%
Cigar Use							
2000	22%	5.9%	7.4%	4.4%	2.6%	8.2%	6.8%
2001	17%	4.1%	4.9%	3.1%	3.1%	4.0%	4.8%
2002	19%	4.9%	5.9%	3.9%	3.0%	3.6%	8.1%
2003	16%	4.7%	5.5%	3.6%	3.2%	4.8%	5.6%

Source: Wisconsin Youth Tobacco Survey. Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.